

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 28

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Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at 60 a Year

NUMBER 199

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Meeting, Tuesday, November 4, 1884

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—J. J. Meyer.
First District—J. W. Ostrander.
Second District—D. L. Van Dine.
Third District—John A. Hayes.
Fourth District—John R. McKee.
Fifth District—E. W. Anderson.
Sixth District—B. T. Rogers.
Seventh District—W. M. Fogg.
Eighth District—Charles Anderson.
Ninth District—E. L. Brown.

Blaine and Logan will get the electoral vote of Connecticut.

The hope of the American farmer lies in the republican party.

There will be no comfort and joy for the democracy in the vote of New York.

It is said that there are 5,000 protection democrats in North Carolina who will vote for Blaine.

Mr. Blaine is a born leader of men, and just what the fact that he will lead the republican hosts to victory.

The British journals are still engaged in praying for the defeat of the republican party and protection in this country. The hope of British manufacturers lies in the democratic party.

John Kelly who pretends to support Cleveland says the latter will not get 30,000 plurality in New York city. This will make Blaine's plurality in the state about 50,000. John is a good guesser.

The McMorsons and the independent are fairly hugging each other on Cleveland's candidacy. Such a striking illustration of "two souls with but a single thought," was never before seen in this country.

Prince Crosby, the slave and servant of Enoch Crosby, who figured as Harvey Birch in Cooper's story of the Revolutionary spy, died a few days ago at his residence, near Carthage Landing, N. Y. He is supposed to have been at least 105, and possibly 110 years of age.

They are getting progressive in Vermont. A bill has been introduced in the legislature of that state providing for public executions to be done by electricity instead of rope. A capital idea. The democrats will think their party has been executed by electricity when the votes are counted next November.

The hope of the American workman lies in the republican party.

The fact that there is no hope for the democrats has just entered the mind of the Washington Capital, a democratic paper. Here is its doleful sound: "We should be glad to see more evidence that a democratic party intends to elect a president of the United States. We are sorry to say there is not as much evidence on this point as there ought to be."

Mr. Cleveland can not carry Buffalo.

Mr. Isaac N. Stewart, of Appleton, says he would just as soon be defeated as not, and consequently the democratic state committee has put him on the ticket as nominee for state superintendent of public instruction, in place of Warren D. Parker, who was too wise to accept the nomination. Men like Stewart are quite handy in a party which always goes down to defeat.

Wisconsin will give more than 15,000 majority for Blaine.

The editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer said he would emigrate to Canada if Ohio went republican. Ohio went republican, but let Mr. McLean stay with us. We want him to enjoy the great pleasure of living under the Christmas-like administration of President Blaine. We know he will like it and so will the knick-independents. They will just fall in love with Blaine after next March, and will kick themselves to death if he is not re-elected.

A dispatch from Mississippi where shakings and democrats are in the majority, says: "The more intelligent democrats have given up all hope of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and are directing all their energies to send up a solid democratic congressional delegation in order to control the next house of representatives." This may be the Mississippi plan, but the next house will be republican, so that President Blaine will not at all be embarrassed by a democratic congress.

Mr. Blaine will carry New York.

It the democratic bosses in Wisconsin expect to get any votes at all, they must, off John Johnston's free trade eloquence until after election. It is fun for the republicans and for Mr. Johnston, but it is death to democratic candidates for office.

—Securing Wisconsin.

Ensh! Don't talk out loud against Johnston's free-trade baranques. Let him shoot off his mouth all he pleases, and the republican party will be the givers. Give him all the rope he wants and he will have the party in this state.

We not only think, but know, that Blaine will be elected.

The great dry goods establishment of T. A. Chapman & Co., of Milwaukee, was destroyed by fire Thursday night involving a loss of nearly \$600,000. Four hundred and fifty clerks are thus thrown out of employment. Stark Brothers, carpet dealers, were also burnt out. A telegram says: "Mr. Chapman, contrary to his usual spirit of energy, was completely broken down, and sobbed bitterly when he saw in ruins what he had built up by years of labor." The aggregate loss will foot up about \$800,000.

Here is a nut for the democratic free-traders to crack, which is taken from Bradstreet's Journal, of October 18: "It is of interest to note that 10,000 steel rails have been sold by an American mill to the Canada Pacific railway company at twenty-five cents per ton, the lowest figure named by competing English steel mills. It is presumed that the figure must have been very low. The United States competing with England in selling steel rails abroad is as notable an occurrence as it is rare." It should not be forgotten that when we depended on Great Britain and the democratic party for steel rails they cost \$120 a ton, but under republican protection they have decreased in price to \$90 and \$10 a ton.

Indiana will give its electoral vote to Blaine and Logan.

THE CONGRESSIONAL QUESTION.

There is no organized effort against the Hon. L. B. Caswell for congress in this district. Of course, Mr. Merton, of Racine county, is on the democratic ticket as a candidate for congress, but his candidacy is a joke and not a matter of sincerity. Mr. Caswell's fitness and worth are so generally acknowledged throughout the district, even among his political opponents, that his election will be secured by one of the highest majorities ever received by a candidate in this district. He will get the solid republican vote, and will also receive hundreds of democratic votes, deposited by men who justly appreciate the value of Mr. Caswell's services in congress.

The sentiment is abroad in every county in the first district, that Mr. Caswell should be elected by a large majority. The nomination of Mr. Merton was an acknowledgment on the part of the democrats that there should be no organized campaign against Mr. Caswell. The business interests of the district ask for his election. On every question of material interest as well as on every question on which party lines are drawn, Mr. Caswell will wisely represent the first district.

Cleveland is beaten in New York where he is best known.

SOLEMN FACTS AND TRUTHFUL FIGURES.

Will every voter please read this brief plain statement of facts, which shows how competent the democrats are to manage the finances of the government. Facts like these should be pondered in the heart of every man no matter to what party he belongs: Under the act of 1860—only four counties before Lincoln went into office—\$10,000,000 was borrowed for the current expenses of the government at rates varying from 6 to 12 per cent; \$4,500,000 was borrowed under the act of February 8, 1861, just before Lincoln's inauguration, for the purpose of paying current expenses, with a rapidly increasing national debt incurred in a time of national peace. They secured \$18,000,000 for the government by the sale of 6 per cent twenty-year bonds. It would today, under the plan of present securities, would sell at 160 to 180. Think of it! Why, it was in January, 1861, that James Buchanan's secretary of the treasury suggested to congress that in order to secure money to carry on the government, the states should individually guarantee the bonds of Uncle Sam. That was the condition in which they delivered the country into the hands of Mr. Lincoln.

The democratic idea of finances for the past twenty-five years has been on a par with that contained in the foregoing paragraph. If the democratic financial policy had succeeded during the war and since that time, there would not have been a national bank system, no sound currency, no resumption, but everything would have been in as deplorable a condition as in 1867 under democratic rule and worth less state banks when the currency was hardly worth the paper on which it was printed.

The republican party established the present system of banking and currency, which is the best ever devised by man, against democratic opposition. That party opposed the present system of currency. It opposed the issue of the greenbacks. It opposed the issuing of United States bonds. It opposed the redemption of bonds in coin. It opposed resumption and wanted to flood the country with a currency that was irredeemable and worthless.

This is the democratic idea of finance. It is as bad as the democratic idea of pauperizing the laborers of America.

Cleveland is running the best where he will get no votes in England and Canada.

McSWENEY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The enemies of Mr. Blaine are charging that he allowed one Daniel McSweney, a British subject, to languish in a British prison while he was an American subject, refusing to make any effort to secure his release. The democrats are busily engaged in exhibiting this man McSweney around the country as an illustration of Mr. Blaine's "vigorous American policy." To show what sort of a man McSweney is, we will give a little of his history as compiled from the official records: McSweney, who was a British subject, came to the United States and became an American citizen. About 1876, he became disgusted, as he termed it, with this country and returned to Ireland, and renouncing all allegiance to the United States government he became a British subject for the second time, and bought a house and freehold in Ireland, which an alien could not do. Two years afterward he settled in Donegal, a maritime county of Ireland. Now let the readers of Gazette particularly note his history and character: "He voted at the parliamentary election in 1880, and at other times,—this one act alone being a complete resumption, of his rights as a

British subject, which British law makes permissible. Then he sought to be elected a poor-law guardian in Donegal, and was elected in all the rights, powers and functions of such an official. He made himself very disagreeable, as a citizen of Donegal. When he wanted to do anything that other full-fledged residents did, he claimed to be a regular British subject; when called upon to serve on juries or requested not to meddle in revolutionary movements, he indignantly claimed immunity on the ground of being an American citizen."

Here is another point connected with the life of this man McSweney which should be understood: "When he became too obnoxious to Donegal, he fled to the United States and hid in the house of great popular disturbance and openly fanning the flames of sedition, the British government arrested him as a British subject under British laws and placed him in prison. Then McSweney offered up a great howl about his alleged American citizenship. Mr. Lowell and Mr. Blaine promptly looked into the matter, found conclusively that McSweney was no longer an American citizen, that he had renounced his right to be classed as such, and was a British subject and office holder, so they promptly dropped the case. It was none of their business to interfere with the exercise of British laws in the case of a British citizen."

These are the facts in the McSweney case, and yet the democrats have had the cheek to import the fraud to this country and put him on the stump against Blaine. But the Irish-Americans who know him will not be induced by his baranques. He is a fraud and they know it.

FIERY HAVOC.

A Great Milwaukee Dry Goods Establishment Destroyed.

Chapman's House Swept from Roof to Cellar by Fierce Flames—The Loss and Insurance—The Fire Friend Elsewhere.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—At 9:30 Thursday night fire alarm No. 16 was given and a few minutes later the second and shortly after a general alarm. A fierce fire had been discovered in T. A. Chapman's dry goods store at the corner of Milwaukee and Wisconsin streets. The dimensions of the building were 150x250 feet. In the same building P. E. Poppey has a picture store, which contained a very valuable stock. Mr. Chapman erected the building sixteen years ago and put up an addition that cost \$25,000. The whole building was valued at \$75,000, and contained stock to the amount of about \$300,000 and is well insured. About 400 clerks were employed in the store. At the time of the outbreak of the fire a strong wind was blowing from the southeast, which spread the flames all over the building. The department arrived in time, but encountered great difficulties in getting at the heart of the conflagration. The fireman, who had been on duty for some time, had been before Mr. Chapman was aroused and a key removed and an entrance effected to that part of the building which served as a store-room. It was one mass of fire, and many of the clerks were in the building, and the firemen had to be continually broken down and rescued again until they were exhausted. In the meantime three streams were throwing their contents from the roof down below, but the services here had to be discontinued, and the firemen had to get up on the roof and cut the flames from the roof falling in. Thirteen streams were directed against the doomed building, but to no avail, as at 12:30 the west wall caved in. It was a total loss. In the second story in the front part over Chapman's was the store of Stark Brothers, dealers in carpets. Their loss amounts to about \$100,000; fully insured.

Mr. Chapman, contrary to his usual spirit of energy, was completely broken down, and sobbed bitterly when he saw in ruins what he had built up by years of labor. The books of Chapman & Co., Poppey, and Stark Bros. were saved. The building was four stories high and an attempt to the city, just over the inside of the store was rafted and removed. He had several painters, leading artists, come over from Italy and Germany, and they painted and frescoed the store in a manner that made it and its owner famous all over the state. At 12 o'clock the ruins were enveloped in flames and the whole city was on the spot to look at the terrible scene. Sparks were carried two miles away and set fire to a large building on the west side. The number of the firemen had miraculous escapes. At several times explosions of gas occurred inside, and caused portions of the wall to be blown out, while at intervals the four skylights were blown up with a few rods, and caused high up into the air. A report was current that one fireman was buried beneath the falling wall, but it has so far not been confirmed. It is impossible to learn how the insurance is distributed, but as far as can be learned, the city and all over the country are participants in the risk.

The latest estimates place Chapman's loss on the building at \$200,000, and on stock \$350,000. The insurance is estimated at \$600,000. Stark Brothers' loss on stock is \$100,000; insured. The origin of the fire is entirely a mystery.

The Fire Record.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—A fire, Thursday afternoon, destroyed the furniture factories of Johnson & Ellison, and Fries & Brunsman, at Jefferson. The buildings, machinery and stock were totally lost. Johnson & Ellison's loss is about \$100,000; Fries & Brunsman's loss about \$20,000; insurance, \$5,500. The lumber piles of Fries & Brunsman, near by, caught fire and 50,000 feet of black walnut lumber and white basswood, valued at \$2,500, were destroyed.

Ready for Next Year.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—The thirteen members of the American Cincinnati base ball club have all signed for the season of 1885. The players are: White, Snyder, Moore, Kelly, McPhee, Kennedy, Carpenter, Jones, Kirkhill, West, Peoples, Shultz and Mountjoy. Messrs. Stein and Kramer have disposed of the greater part of their stock in the club, and Mr. George L. Bennett will be the manager.

An offer by the Butler men of Illinois to fuse with the Democrats for one-half the electoral vote has not been accepted. Chairman Butler favors the proposition of the People's party.

HENDRICKS AT PEHU, IND.

A Large Gathering of Democrats—Other Cleveland Rallies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—A Democratic rally and barbecue were held at Peru, Thursday. The crowd was the largest that ever assembled in the town, numbering many thousands. There was a large array of uniformed clubs and bands. Sixteen beavers and downy sheep failed to satisfy the hunger of the crowd. The arrival of Mr. Hendricks was greeted with great enthusiasm, and he addressed the assembly in words of great applause. Speeches were also made by ex-Senator McDonald, Durbin Ward, Judge Thomas, and others. In the evening there was a large torchlight procession and a splendid display of fireworks.

CHICAGO, Wis., Oct. 24.—George W. Julian, of Indiana, addressed an immense Democratic audience at Turner hall Thursday evening. The parade by the Cleveland and Hendricks club was a grand success, considering the inclemency of the weather. Fully twenty-four torch-bearers were in line, loaded by seventy-five on horseback and two brass bands.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 24.—Rev. C. S. Smith, the eloquent colored pastor and minister who created such a sensation in the meeting at Chicago of the state Republican committee last summer, has renounced the cause of Blaine and Logan, and at night delivered an address, which was listened to by a large audience. Rev. Mr. Smith will take the stump for Cleveland for the remainder of the campaign.

PANORAMA, Ill., Oct. 24.—The Democracy of Bureau county had their grand rally Thursday night. About 3,000 people were present and listened to addresses by John M. Palmer and Mr. Crawford. At night a large torchlight procession nearly 1,000 strong paraded the streets. Considering the cold weather the meeting is regarded as a success and the Democracy are jubilant.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 24.—Thursday evening John B. James and T. L. Cleary addressed a large Democratic meeting at Plattville. A large torchlight parade of men on foot and on horseback paraded the streets.

MEARS, OF DANBY.

And the Revolution He Introduced in the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 24.—In the house Thursday, Mr. Mears, of Danby, introduced the following resolution: Whereas, It is well known that the people of the south by their unrelenting and merciless persecutions, have succeeded in unlawfully depriving the numbers of the citizens of the United States, resident therein, both white and colored, of the free, unobstructed exercise of the right of suffrage, either directly by voting their own votes, or indirectly by preventing their votes from being fairly counted; and

Whereas, Application is now made to this state to grant an appropriation of money in furtherance of a certain so-called cotton exposition to be held in the city of New Orleans; Therefore, It is hereby resolved by the senate and house of representatives, in the legislative council, that the governor be and he is authorized to cause to be introduced in the house of the state of Vermont, a bill to grant such appropriation, and all other appropriations for like objects, and to cause the same to be introduced in the house of the state of the south so offending, until such time as they shall change their course, and give to all American citizens within their borders, without distinction of race, color or political preference, their full and unobstructed rights under the constitution and laws of the United States.

The mover supported the resolution in a eloquent speech. He pointed out by several of the most influential Republican members, and on motion of W. R. Dillingham, of Waterbury, the resolution was dismissed, only Mears voting for it.

"RACS"

Chance for a Corner—A New Treasury Order—Refused Entry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—The following circular regarding the importation of old rags was issued at the treasury department Thursday: To custom officers: Department circular No. 145, dated April 20, 1884, is modified so that rags of all kinds, whether of cotton, wool, silk, or any other material, and whether of any color, shall be admitted free of duty into the United States, except on a certificate of the United States consular officer at the point of the departure of such rags, that they were not gathered or taken, or shipped from any infected place, or any region contiguous thereto, by W. Q. GARDNER, Secretary.

Can Not Land His Rags.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24.—The Italian bark Ottava, Capt. Gaucuzzi, ninety days from Alexandria with 825 bales of Egyptian rags, arrived in this harbor Thursday morning. In accordance with instructions issued by the United States custom house authorities April 20, she will not be permitted to land her cargo until Dec. 15. Her commander claims that a special exception should be made in this case, as the rags were thoroughly cleaned and inspected before leaving Alexandria.

Attempt to Break Jail Filled.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 24.—A desperate but failed attempt was made late Wednesday afternoon by the prisoners in the southern section of the Camden county jail, which for boldness throws every previous effort of the kind far into the shade. The attempt was discovered by the turnkey, Charles Daubman, who noticed, while showing visitors over the jail, that several heavy iron bars in the entrance door of the southern corridor, where the most desperate criminals are confined, had been nearly sawed off just above and below two cross pieces where the cutting would be most likely to escape at. The bars were nearly sawed in two, and but a few moments more work would have been necessary to have effected an entrance into the outer corridors.

High Costs Billiard Playing.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Jacob Schaefer and W. J. Cotton, of St. Louis, played two straight billiard games at Harvard hall, behind persons Thursday. The first game, refereed by Schaefer, 600; Cotton, 200; Schaefer's average was 21 and 4, and Cotton's 10 and 5. The second game resulted: Schaefer, 1,000; Cotton, 904. At the close of both games Schaefer gave brilliant exhibitions of fancy shots.

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SUCCOR THE DESTITUTE.

Another Appeal from the Fire-Swept Town of Carthage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Another telegraphic appeal for succor comes from the stricken village of Carthage, where the number of people, homeless and destitute, will reach 300. The exact situation is much more than was at first reported, and a scene is presented of sorrow and desolation seldom witnessed. There are 125 families destitute. It rained there all Wednesday and snowed Thursday. In this city popular sympathy has been evoked by a subscription of \$1,240, which was raised by Miles Smith, a salesman for Bates, Reed & Cooley, wholesale dry goods, and which has been forwarded.

The New York saving store is head quarters for ladies, gents and children's underwear.

NO POISON

IN THE PASTRY IF

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Pastries, etc., in delicious and healthy as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

Prepared by the Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Dr. Price's Tapioca Yeast Gems,

Best Dry Hop Yeast.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

M. ZWICKY'S SON'S

MAGIC SOAP.

Zwicky's "MAGIC in the LAUNDRY!"

Magic SOAP, for washing with the Soap, cleanses and softens, and is the best for all purposes.

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TELEPHONE NO. 75



PALMER & STEVENS' DRUGGISTS.

Corner Main and Milwaukee Sts. Janesville, Wis.

JUST RECEIVED!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Watches,

WHICH WE ARE SELLING

AT REDUCED PRICES!

WEBB & HALL'S,

Lappin's Corner.

THE GAZETTE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & Northwestern.

GOING NORTH.

Leave for Chicago and Milwaukee 7:30 P. M.
Leave for Chicago and Milwaukee 8:30 P. M.
Leave for Chicago and Milwaukee 9:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave for Chicago and Milwaukee 7:30 A. M.
Leave for Chicago and Milwaukee 8:30 A. M.
Leave for Chicago and Milwaukee 9:30 A. M.

ATON DILLON.

From Chicago to Milwaukee 8:40 P. M.
From Chicago to Milwaukee 9:40 P. M.
From Chicago to Milwaukee 10:40 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 7:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 8:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 9:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 10:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 11:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 12:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 1:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 2:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 3:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 4:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 5:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 6:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 7:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 8:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 9:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 10:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 11:30 P. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 12:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 1:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 2:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 3:30 A. M.

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From Milwaukee to Chicago 5:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 6:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 7:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 8:30 A. M.

From Milwaukee to Chicago 9:30 A. M.

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From Milwaukee to Chicago 3:30 A. M.

Thousands say so.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Grand, Kan., writes:

"I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid self-cure of all ailments of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. I have sold your Electric Bitters for years and will positively recommend them to all who are afflicted with any of the above ailments. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by F. Sherer & Co."

CONDENSED NEWS.

The turbine wheel in a flouring-mill at Valparaiso, Ind., was twice stopped by oil from the mill.

A Paris newspaper says the establishment of public gaming-houses is contemplated by the authorities.

A deputy sheriff in Chicago leveled on several retail clothing and shoe stands belonging to Adolph Klein, whose liabilities are said to be \$25,000.

Fred McKee, of Delphos, Ohio, dreams Monday night that he was dead. He awoke Tuesday morning and found a corpse in his bed.

A Hebrew orphan asylum, located on the Hudson river, at the upper end of New York, has been dedicated. It cost \$200,000, and is an excellent place for 600 children.

Andrew Crowl, who passed quietly away at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, was born in Vermont in 1781, was a schoolmate of Gerrit Smith, and a soldier in the war of 1812.

Alexander Mitchell foreclosed mortgages on all the real estate held by C. J. Kershaw in Milwaukee, brought the property for \$115,000, including the residence on Farwell avenue.

Don Patricio Leyra, rear admiral of the Chilean navy, recently died in Europe. Nothing was known of the matter until a warship sailed into Valparaiso with the admiral.

Under the new law of Pennsylvania for the protection of laboring men, court has decided that the Bethlehem Iron company could not deduct store bills from amounts due its workmen. The suits involved about \$25,000.

The Grand Trunk road has given the Michigan Central office of withdrawal from the Union depot at Detroit, next week. Trouble has arisen in Chicago between the general passenger agents of these roads, following a war on Canadian passenger rates.

Trunk and stock trains on the Grand Trunk road, collected at Point Clair station, Wednesday night. An engineer was killed and a fireman and commercial traveler were seriously injured. The loss of property is estimated at \$100,000, and many sheep were killed.

Jay Gould, who for months has been endeavoring to hold up Union Pacific stock, put on the wire a statement that with very little effort that road can obtain control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, and that the Northern Pacific's connection with Portland.

H. D. Cooke & Co., private bankers of Washington, suspended payment. The head of the house is the brother of Jay Cooke, and was formerly governor of the District of Columbia. The liabilities are said to be \$140,000, mainly due to local creditors. The firm was interested in the Florida Canal company and the Washington & Ohio road.

A Much-Needed Dampener. CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 21.—The volcano of Wednesday night, the first in two months, has subsided to a certain extent, in checking the fearful forest and swamp fires, which have consumed thousands of acres in Atlantic and Camden counties during the past ten days. An estimate of the losses is placed at over \$200,000.

Running Mill Time. LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 21.—The Continental mill will run but three days a week, beginning Monday. They employ about 1,000 hands. The other corporations, which are now working, will probably follow their example.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23. Allan McIndoe & Co.'s market circular of the 23rd inst. shows the following: Wheat—October, opened 74 1/2, closed 75 1/2; November, opened 75 1/2, closed 76 1/2; December, opened 76 1/2, closed 77 1/2; January, opened 77 1/2, closed 78 1/2; February, opened 78 1/2, closed 79 1/2; March, opened 79 1/2, closed 80 1/2; April, opened 80 1/2, closed 81 1/2; May, opened 81 1/2, closed 82 1/2; June, opened 82 1/2, closed 83 1/2; July, opened 83 1/2, closed 84 1/2; August, opened 84 1/2, closed 85 1/2; September, opened 85 1/2, closed 86 1/2; October, opened 86 1/2, closed 87 1/2; November, opened 87 1/2, closed 88 1/2; December, opened 88 1/2, closed 89 1/2; January, opened 89 1/2, closed 90 1/2; February, opened 90 1/2, closed 91 1/2; March, opened 91 1/2, closed 92 1/2; April, opened 92 1/2, closed 93 1/2; May, opened 93 1/2, closed 94 1/2; June, opened 94 1/2, closed 95 1/2; July, opened 95 1/2, closed 96 1/2; August, opened 96 1/2, closed 97 1/2; September, opened 97 1/2, closed 98 1/2; October, opened 98 1/2, closed 99 1/2; November, opened 99 1/2, closed 100 1/2; December, opened 100 1/2, closed 101 1/2; January, opened 101 1/2, closed 102 1/2; February, opened 102 1/2, closed 103 1/2; March, opened 103 1/2, closed 104 1/2; April, opened 104 1/2, closed 105 1/2; May, opened 105 1/2, closed 106 1/2; June, opened 106 1/2, closed 107 1/2; July, opened 107 1/2, closed 108 1/2; August, opened 108 1/2, closed 109 1/2; September, opened 109 1/2, closed 110 1/2; October, opened 110 1/2, closed 111 1/2; November, opened 111 1/2, closed 112 1/2; December, opened 112 1/2, closed 113 1/2; January, opened 113 1/2, closed 114 1/2; February, opened 114 1/2, closed 115 1/2; March, opened 115 1/2, closed 116 1/2; April, opened 116 1/2, closed 117 1/2; May, opened 117 1/2, closed 118 1/2; June, opened 118 1/2, closed 119 1/2; July, opened 119 1/2, closed 120 1/2; August, opened 120 1/2, closed 121 1/2; September, opened 121 1/2, closed 122 1/2; October, opened 122 1/2, closed 123 1/2; November, opened 123 1/2, closed 124 1/2; 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